

SPORTS



An international field hockey tournament has ended in Moscow. Taking part in it were Argentina, the GDR and the USSR. The USSR beat Argentina 5-1 and the GDR 3-0 and won the tournament. In the photo: a scene from the game between the USSR and Argentina. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Early win in the Cup of Friendship

The USSR rally team competing on Lada and Moskviches won, ahead of schedule, the chief team prize of the Cup of Friendship of the socialist countries. In the fifth stage of the Cup of Friendship—the rally Danube in Romania—the Soviet team came second behind Bulgaria. This was enough for an early win. The main rivals Czechoslovakia and Poland failed to finish the race in the full composition and did not get any points.

For the rally courses the organizers try to select the most difficult roads. But the rally Danube is famous for the fact that the roads selected for it may "break a car". The 850 km course fully lived up to its reputation: of 73 starting cars only 30 came to the finish.

In our team there was only one loss: on the far of the bro-

thers Nikolai and Igor Bolshikh after the first circuit the steering wheel broke down and because in the "park fermé" during the interval repairs are prohibited they could not continue the race. Our other crew Denis Lavrinovich—Ando Nöl, Valory Piltimonov—Mikhail Deval. Vladimir Shiykov—Mikhail Titov and Rado Radoi—Toni Vunn took respectively the fourth, the sixth, the eighth and the ninth places in the absolute scoring. The great number of participants determined also the tactics of the race. Our team managed to retain the requisite number of crews in the race, and apart from the second place in the national scoring won in the club and the constructors scorings.

Vladimir DANILCHIEV, master of sport

WIMBLEDON EXAMINES

Drawing to a close in England is the 107th Wimbledon tennis tournament which by tradition annually gathers all the best masters of the racket. Every day some 40,000 fans watch the games on the stands of the old stadium.

The participants of the tournament, like other major tennis events, are determined by the computer, which compiles the world rankings. It gave the right to represent Soviet tennis at most prestigious events of the international calendar to four players: Muscovites Natalya Reva and Svetlana Cherneva, Larisa Savchenko from Lvov and Yelena Yeliseyenko from Donetsk. They failed to get among the prize winners but showed themselves well in the company of the "stars" and lost to players very strong indeed: Yeliseyenko

—to the third racket of the world Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, and Reva and Cherneva — to the players from the first ten of the world classification Manuela Maleyeva of Bulgaria and Wendy Turnbull of Austria.

There must emerge soon successors to Alexander Metrevel, too, who for many years was in the world elite. So far 17-year-old Muscovites Andrei Chernenkov and Andrei Olkhovsky play in the Wimbledon junior tournament which draws the top young players from many countries. In our country they are already among the leaders—both are on the team which on July 13-15 will have to meet in Jarmale Austria in the semifinals of the Davis Cup European zone "A".

Sports games of students at the start

Some 12,000 Soviet students have won the right to attend the finals of the All-Union Summer Student Sports Clubs of Institutes and universities. The starts will be held in 29 cities of the USSR. The opening is on July 3rd in Kiev and the closing ceremony — on August 19 in Minsk.

Kiev will host events in gymnastics, athletics and diving. Dnepropetrovsk — swimming. Zaporozhye—handball, volleyball—archery, Minsk—free style and Greco-Roman wrestling, sambo and judo, rhythmic exercises, shooting and women's basketball, and Gomel—women's handball.

The summer universiade, at the first stage of which competed 1.5 million students from over 800 higher schools of the land is a big sporting event, chairman of the Soviet student sports society Burevestnik Mikhail Yeliseikin told MNI. In the course of mass competitions held last year, over 20,000 students be-

came masters in various sports or became candidate masters.

Now in the finals we will see such noted sportsmen like high jumping world champion and record-holder Tamara Bykova many-time kayak world champion Sergei Kolokov, winner of the 1983 World Universiade and several international events cyclist Yevgeny Korolov, winner of the Soviet Nations and silver medalist of the 1981 European Graeco-Roman wrestling championship Viktor Savchuk.

The current universiade is an important stage in preparation for the world student sports games to be held in 1985 in the Japanese town of Kobe. The first time such contest was held in 1981. Then Soviet student sportsmen attended 20 sports. Now the programme features for the first time badminton, sambo, table tennis, windglider, diving and football.



An international water diving tournament has ended in Moscow. The women's winner is Muscovite Olga Gubareva (photo) and the men's winner is Igor Likhachov, also from Moscow.

Meetings in Bulgaria

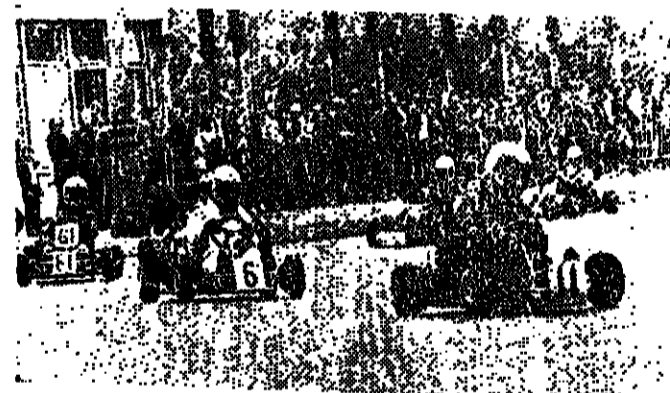
From July to September 1984 Bulgaria will host international contests in wrestling, weightlifting, rhythmic exercises and volleyball (women).

In these tournaments says Ivan Slavkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, top athletes from socialist and other countries will compete. We invite all those willing to participate in the Los Angeles Games or not. The level of the competition will be very high and top world athletes will compete in rhythmic exercises, wrestling and weightlifting.

Bulgarian athletes, like their comrades from socialist coun-

tries, for four years prepared for the Olympics, and it is not their fault that they will not be able to attend them said Trenchard Martin, chairman of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sport. It will be unfair if their training is lost in vain. This is why the Olympic Committee of socialist countries decided to hold such tournaments. Of course, they do not represent any alternative games if only because they are held before and after the Games. We do not intend to split up the international Olympic movement but demand a strict observance of the Olympic charter.

Svetlana KIROVA



Recently held in Moscow was the individual-team championship of the capital in buggies. Taking part were over 100 drivers. In the photo: on the course of the race. Photo by Sergei Proskov

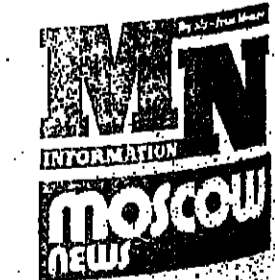
European championship and its heroes

The European football championship has ended in France with a triumph of the hosts. The French players won the final game against Spain 2-0, have for the first time become the strongest of the continent.

The hero of the tournament was the captain of the champions Michel Platini. In the games he netted nine goals. Platini was not only a player but also organizer of many of the attacks of France. The journalists crowned him the best player of the tournament.

I am very happy that dream has come true — to French are the first. But I told the press: it is a pity, though, that we held the final game without glamour because of tiredness.

Another hero of the championship was coach of the French team Michel Hidalgo. But the final game with its Spaniards was the last for him. In the post of head coach he had long decided to go, and at the end of the tournament he said after the final, the performance of his team was a reward for his work. Now Platini will be one of the main favorites of the 1988 world championship in Mexico, he said.



EDITORIAL BOARD

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MNI INFORMATION NO. 11

Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed a number of questions relating to economic and social-cultural development, as well as to this country's foreign policy.

The Politbureau heard a report by G. A. Aliyev on certain matters involving the construction of the Balkal-Amur Main (BAM) railway. It was noted that on the whole construction work is proceeding at a fast pace. The builders have taken it on themselves to complete laying the main track by the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and to open the entire length of the railway to traffic one year ahead of schedule.

At the same time, attention was drawn to a number of drawbacks and unresolved problems.

The Politbureau suggested to the heads of respective ministries and departments that they should take measures aimed at commissioning on time projects nearing completion on the Balkal-Amur railway; ensure a steady flow of deliveries to the project of machinery, equipment, structures and materials and the strict implementation of plans for building housing as well as cultural and everyday facilities. The meeting stressed the need for speeding up rates of development of natural resources in the project area; developing new industrial branches in the area; expanding the motor road network and improving the state of existing roads; setting up auxiliary services to provide for proper operation of the railway.

The Politbureau considered and approved the results of the talks Konstantin Chernenko and Andrei Gromyko had with Sir Geoffrey Howe, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. It was emphasized in this context that this country is prepared for an active development of Soviet-British relations on a wide range of matters provided a similar readiness is shown by the British side. This cooperation, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, could be of considerable help in alleviating international tension, and in ensuring a more durable peace and better security.



In the photo: participants of the seminar.

Photo by Alexei Lyudskov

They read Tolstoy and Gorky in the original

The 23rd International Seminar for teachers of Russian language and literature from Asia, Africa and Latin America has ended in Moscow. Such seminars are held every year by the USSR Ministry for Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and by the Patrice Lumumba Peoples Friendship University. Included on the seminar programme this year were lectures on the modern Russian language, methods for teaching it, and practical classes. It was attended by 94 teachers from 28 countries.

This is what the seminar participants had to say: "I first decided to study Russian at school when I read translations of stories by the Russian and Soviet writers—Leo Tolstoy and Maxim Gorky, says Palibande Palanasar Thero, of Sri Lanka. I learnt Russian while studying at the Department of History and Philosophy at the People's Friendship University in Moscow. I can now read your literature in the original without difficulty."

I am in charge of the Russian Language Department at the Language Institute in Accra, said Thomas Kingsley Acheampong, from Ghana. I began to study Russian at the Maurice Thorez Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages. This is not my first visit to Moscow. I come here to learn about the latest literature news and to polish up my conversational Russian. Both my sons go to school. We speak Russian with them at home.

Yekaterina BULYCHOVA

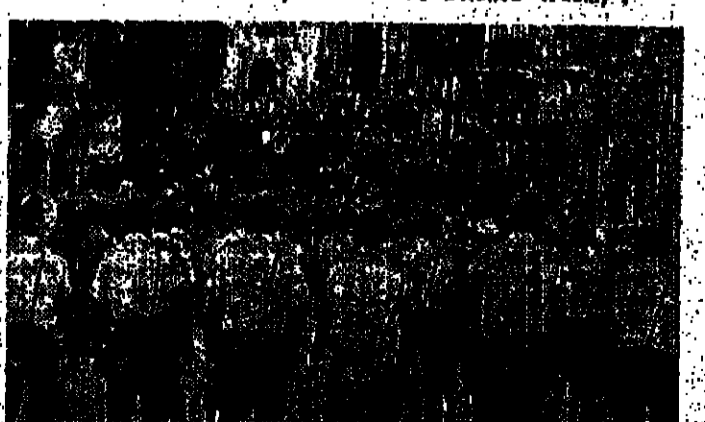
National Resistance, radio Mozambique reports. Over the same period 340 cutthroats were captured and 93 national resistance camps destroyed.

Preparation for future wars — such is the main goal of the alliance between South Africa and Israel. This is the conclusion reached in "A Monstrous Alliance", a book by publicist Adams, published in London. The two regimes, the author notes, have established a regular exchange of strategic materials and weapons. Israel's policy aimed at strengthening the South African regime enjoys the support of Washington, London, Paris and Bonn.

The NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, American General B. Rogers has demanded that NATO countries start producing and stockpiling new, highly advanced systems of chemical weapons and means for their delivery. He made this provocative statement in an article published in the London "Jane's Defence Weekly".

FACTS AND EVENTS

© In the first six months of this year the popular forces for the liberation of Mozambique killed 1,300 gangsters belonging to the so-called Mozambique



Working people of Peru stop up their protest against growing unemployment and high cost of living, demand better living and working conditions. In the photo: police patrolling the way to demonstrations in the streets of Peruvian capital, Lima.



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"Moscow News" and "MNI Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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FLOWER OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



The jury at a special contest has approved the symbol of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. As is traditional in the International festival movement, it is shaped as a flower with five petals which stand for the Earth's five continents. The petals frame the globe over which hovers the dove of peace.

The festival flower, is enclosed within a double blue line. It unites the continents and reminds everyone of the blue skies which the people of our planet have to preserve. The symbol is laconic, as being a vivid expression at the same time of the slogan of the forthcoming festival: "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship".

It was designed by artist Rafel Masagutov of Kiev. He says that the symbol unites all people on our planet. In the present difficult international situation the struggle for peace acquires a special importance.

ITALIAN ORDER FOR SOVIET PROFESSOR

Professor Cavriil Ilizarov, D.Sc. (Medicine), has received the Order of Commander, the highest award of the Italian Republic. This is only the 20th time since it was founded that the order has been awarded.

Professor Ilizarov is a well-known Soviet traumatologist, orthopedist, and Director of a scientific research institute in Rossan, a town in Western Sicily.

A short while ago, Cavriil Ilizarov visited the Italian city of Bergamo where he took part in the regular sessions of the "Ilizarov method" study course.

The 180 scientists and doctors from Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Bolivia, Libya and many other states who attended the courses heard lectures and talks and were able to consult Soviet doctors.

Professor Ilizarov was presented with his award at a ceremony in the town of Rufina, a twinned city of Kurgan.



LEBANON HEALS ITS WOUNDS

Beirut. The implementation has started in the Lebanese capital of a government plan for security in Big Beirut which includes the metropolitan district and the city suburbs stretching over an area of 100 square kilometers.

Lebanese army servicemen have taken up positions round Beirut international airport and the airport where operations are to be resumed on Friday. Army units are being stationed without hindrance along the "green line" which separates the city into Western and Eastern sectors and in the southern suburbs.

Representatives of the militias of all political parties and organizations operating in West Beirut have had a meeting in the capital. They spoke unanimously in favour of the security plan.

In an attempt to hinder the

process of national reconciliation in the country, the Israeli aggressors are building up tension in the Bekaa Valley. According to Lebanese newspapers, over the past few days the Israeli command has sent in new reinforcements to those areas where the invaders' troops are in contact with the Syrian contingent of the Arab peace-keeping force.

Speaking at a press conference, the Prime Minister of Lebanon Rachid Karamé said that the measures to stabilize the situation are being implemented in keeping with the plan. All the steps are aimed at restoring national unity and at realizing the Lebanese people's hopes for security, stability, and restoration and development reforms, he noted. The Prime Minister also expressed the hope that stabilization of the situation would spread throughout the country.

UNITED STATES AND CONTRAS HATCH NEW PLOT

Managua. The Reagan administration has devised a new plan involving armed intervention by hired mercenary terrorist hands in revolutionary Nicaragua. As was reported here by Lenin Cerna, head of the Chief State Security Directorate, this new subversive operation devised by the United States and going under the code-name of "Black Moon", is another attempt to take revenge for the serious defeats that the Sandinist Armed Forces have inflicted in recent months on the counter-revolutionaries. The defenders of Nicaragua, L. Cerna declared, are successfully routing the armed groups of gangsters who have invaded the northern and southern parts of the republic. Since March

this year, the Sandinist Army has carried out combat operations killing or wounding 1,140 counter-revolutionaries. That is why the CIA is seeking to step up the criminal actions of its henchmen. On orders from the United States they are to make another attempt to seize a piece of Nicaraguan territory and to set up a puppet "government" there to which the Reagan administration will give its direct military support. In order to put "Black Moon" into effect, the United States intends to commit against Nicaragua nearly 4,000 heavily armed counter-revolutionaries who are to capture some villages and towns and a number of communication lines in the north and south of the republic.

VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The Soviet Government Statement on the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of outer space has produced a wide response all over the world. First reactions to the new Soviet initiative, as well as to the United States' hasty and unsatisfactory response to it, clearly show the profound concern felt by international public opinion over the threat of a space war which has come to occupy an increasingly large place in Washington strategy.

As is known, it was President Reagan in his TV address of March 23, 1983, who made a public plea that outer space be turned into a launching pad for "star wars". In the same address he urged the USA to place anti-missile weapons in orbit. In the 1982-83 Defense Guidance this goal is already presented in the form of a plan for the effective waging of war in outer space. It is outlined in still greater detail in two USA reports: the USA faces the task of assailing "its military superiority in outer space", 1,700 million dollars have been appropriated for military space programmes in the current fiscal

year, while some 26,000 million are to be spent in the next few years. An advanced anti-satellite system ASAT is being rapidly developed in line with Washington's military space programme.

In embarking on preparations for a space war, the Reagan administration, true to its election tactics, is doing all it can to minimize in the eyes of the American people and the world at large the real danger of the arms race, thus talking to the press in late June, the US Defense Undersecretary for Policy, Fred C. Ikle, alleged that the Pentagon plans to deploy an entire class of arms—strike space weapons—did not amount to a principally new aspect of the use of outer space. He further added that as anti-satellite weapons were allegedly uncontrollable and unverifiable all negotiations on banning them would be totally pointless.

In fact both of these allegations are an outright lie. As is well known, as far back as 1972, the USSR and the USA signed simultaneously with the first Treaty on the Limitation of

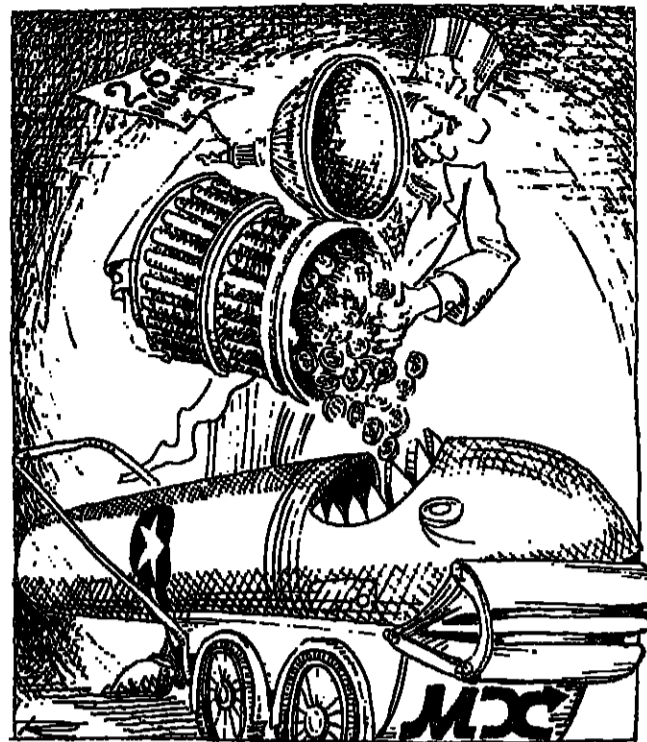
Strategic Offensive Arms, a Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems with no time limit attached. These two documents are intimately interrelated. Now the Reagan administration is out to break this interrelation. Both documents have had a fairly positive effect on curbing the arms race over the past decade or so, and, significantly, the issue of control did not crop up under earlier administration. Now the Reagan administration does not rule out the possibility of repudiating compliance with the Soviet-American treaty on limiting anti-missile defence systems and thus actually threatens to undermine the very basis of the whole arms control process.

The spilling of the arms race into space would radically change the nature of the current immensely volatile world situation and increase the risk of military disaster. For it is clear that the adventurist plans of American strategists to use space to achieve military superiority will only lead to new mammoth expenditure on the arms race and to a further deterioration in the international

climate and, consequently, Soviet-American military confrontation will be raised to a still higher level and on a still shakier basis than today.

The Soviet Government considers that such a turn of events is inadmissible. Stressing the overriding importance and urgency of talks to prevent the militarization of outer space, Konstantin Chernenko noted in his recent replies to questions from the American journalist, Joseph Kingsbury-Smith: "It is vital to reach agreement on all these issues without delay before weapons are deployed in space, before a dash forward is made in the race in space weapons, a step unpredictable in its consequences. Tomorrow may be too late."

On its part the Soviet Union is ready for the most radical measures. The new Soviet Initiative is aimed at blocking once and for all channels for militarizing outer space without exception. In practical terms this means that no weapons of any sort—conventional, nuclear, laser beams, or any other—should be introduced or deployed in outer space by either manned or unmanned systems. Space weapons based on any force, in space and from space as well as from earth towards targets in outer space should be banned for all time.



My baby has got a really healthy appetite! Drawing by Konstantin Rybalov

NATO proposals contradict reciprocity principle

Vienna. The 33rd round of the talks continues on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. A regular plenary meeting at the Hofburg Palace was addressed by the leader of the Hungarian People's Republic delegation, J. Petran. He subjected to well-argued criticism the proposals put forward by NATO countries on April 19 this year.

The Hungarian delegate pointed out that these proposals run contrary to the principles of reciprocity and renunciation of damage to the security of either side which were laid down as the foundation for the mandate at the Vienna talks. Despite this, the NATO countries are seeking

to obtain one-sided advantages for themselves in all matters which have a direct bearing on lowering the level of military confrontation in the Centre of Europe. This is shown in the attempt made by the Western participants in the talks to impose inequitable commitments as regards volume and order of reductions, and to evade the reduction of armaments issue and the solution of other major problems. At the same time they are proposing control measures which they know are unacceptable for the other side. They are also trying to revive the futile debates over numbers, which block all progress at the talks.

START TALKS ON OUTER SPACE TASS Statement

(Continued from page 1)

moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike weapons.

In Washington, they are trying to camouflage this with statements about the American readiness to go to Vienna for talks, but exactly the American tends to talk about these little difference, it will be a big difference. And for a reason before the two sides together there has to be agreement on the subject of the

TASS has been authorized to state that the Soviet Government continues its position. The Government of the USSR states that official talks will be on prevention of the militarization of outer space and the US Government to this is no other subject. This is expecting a positive

DISPUTES ARE NOT CONCLUDED

Washington. President Reagan has signed a bill appropriating in the 1984 fiscal year of the dollars for emergency aid to the Government of

Thus, another step to expand American military presence in the conflict in El Salvador. The bill is signed by the House of Representatives. The US Congress, many of its members are worried by the venturing aggressive policy Washington in Central

Organizing the late Salvador after which the minimal regime installed into "democratic" the administration ultimately managed to come the opposition of the "team" of the president. The House of Representatives on account of the policy of the USA in Central America have not added to the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives still rejects the appropriation of 21,000,000 dollars for emergency aid to the Government of anti-Sandinist rebels.

Japan follows new to militarization

Tokyo. A special decision of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been passed for a revision of the military law pursued by Japan. At a step in this direction, the committee of the government of the revision of the military law of 1976 continuing expenditure to 1980 per cent limit of the military product. Otherwise, the government will be unable to fulfill the recently agreed military programme of the growth of gross national product in South Africa by almost three per cent in the same time the bar of payments deficit is so high and so too is inflation.

The Prime Minister has some difficulty in Japan that the government will be to the one per cent limit of the military product. The government will be unable to fulfill the recently agreed military programme of the growth of gross national product in South Africa by almost three per cent in the same time the bar of payments deficit is so high and so too is inflation.



FACTS and EVENTS

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Bolivia back to normal after attempted coup

La Paz. The situation in Bolivia is gradually returning to normal. The President, H. Siles, has resumed his duties. The security agencies are investigating the kidnappers. The detainees are a mix of military and political prisoners. Most of them are in right-wing parties. The Nationalist Demo-

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HOUSES, NOT MISSILES

Local topical problems of houses were recently discussed in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, by representatives from Africa, Asia, America and Europe. They were at the International Conference on Architecture and Town Planning, which was held under the auspices of the United Nations Organization (UNO). It was the first time that the stages in preparation of the 15th World Conference of United Towns to be held in Montreal under the auspices of the UNO and the UNO and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Europe (UNESCO) were discussed.

The Finnish architect, Pentti, had high praise for the Estonian work carried out in Tallinn. No one can be indifferent, he emphasized,

when they see a beautifully restored old house which formerly belonged to a rich merchant, being made available to the youngest citizens of the city as a House for Children's Creative Activities.

We, who in our discussions passed into the 21st century, can not but be worried today by the very real threat of a nuclear disaster which overhangs Europe and the world, says the resolution adopted by the conference.

We are deeply concerned over the increasingly dangerous arms race which poses a very palpable danger to cities and their inhabitants and the insane plans to extend the arms race into outer space. Our cities should not be surrounded by the shadows of missiles, and people should not look at each other through a fence of missiles.

Karl HELEMAI

Minister resigns. Why?

Washington. The South African Minister of Finance, P. P. Horwood, has announced that he is resigning his post at the end of the current financial year.

Horwood has headed his financial affairs for the past 10 years. His resignation is the first place to the economic difficulties of the country. The growth of gross national product in South Africa by almost three per cent in the same time the bar of payments deficit is so high and so too is inflation.

Horwood's successor is, apart from the Finance Minister, P. P. Horwood, has announced that he is resigning his post at the end of the current financial year.

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"There are more and more hungry Americans", is the conclusion reached, after lengthy investigation, by a group of medical specialists from the Medical School at Harvard University. This is all the more surprising, in their opinion, since the government has everything that is necessary — both food and money — to deal with the problem. What it lacks is the desire to do anything about it.

In the photo: this queue formed up outside a New York kitchen long before opening time.

PEOPLE

The trial has started in Marseille of Gedeon Zampa, the 51-year-old leader of the Marseille Mafia. There are 40 people in the dock including Zampa's wife Christiana, a night club hostess in Aix-de-Provence, and F. Dulheilla, a "bookkeeper".

A small, wizened man with a pale face who often faints, Zampa in no way resembles a merciless killer, the ruler of a huge criminal empire in the south of France. Zampa controls trade in narcotics, and gambling and entertainment establishments in Marseille, Nice and Cannes. Members of his gang carried out a number of bloody crimes including the murder of Judge Michel who investigated Mafia affairs. To date, however, Zampa and his henchmen, who have hired ninety lawyers, for their defence, have only been charged with financial irregularities linked with the management of night clubs. As yet there is no other direct evidence against the Mafiosi.

Science and technology

THE SMALLEST

ATOM VISUALIZED

A Japanese firm has recently made a sensational statement. It announced a new model of an electron microscope capable of "discerning" microscopes measuring up to 0.72 Angstroms (one Angstrom is one hundred-millionth of a centimetre), i.e., smaller than the smallest atom—that of hydrogen.

CABLE UNDER THE OCEAN

A number of European countries, the United States and Canada have signed a major project which envisages the laying across the Atlantic Ocean of the first communication cable whose design is based on the latest achievements of the fibre optics. The thinnest light conducting fibres allow to reach a much higher density of transmission.

OF INTEREST

Masterpiece from an old curiosity shop

As is shown by a story which has occurred with one collector of antiques from London, although precisely all the significant works of art of the past were a long time ago grabbed by rich collectors from the United States and other: slaves of the West, rarities unknown to lovers of antiquities sometimes get into the market. A short while ago one antiques dealer bought in an antique shop, for 240 pounds, a small bust of Pope of Rome, Pope Sixtus XV. The bust was of the Metropolitan

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FOR PEACE IN OUTER SPACE

The American administration has beaten all records of resourcefulness in its propaganda attempts to prove what cannot be proved — the expediency of placing weapons in outer space. The US administration plans to deploy and place in near-earth orbits combatant space systems designed to strike targets in outer space and on earth, PRAVDA writes.

The deployment of anti-satellite weapons in outer space would seriously impair the stability of the strategic situation, and intensify the threat of a sudden attack or conflict on the grounds of chance or miscalculation. Confidence in relations between nuclear states would be weakened even more, and would become greater the risk of nuclear war, particularly in conflict situations.

Recalling the Soviet efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of the arms race into outer space, the newspaper points out that the Washington administration is doing its utmost to prevent progress in the prohibition of space weapons.

Further evidence of this is the US government's negative reply to the concrete proposal contained in the Soviet Government Statement that appropriate negotiations on the issue of preventing the militarization of outer space be started in September this year in Vienna.

A DRAMA A DECADE LONG

Are there any ways to settle the Cyprus problem which arose in July 1974—asks a correspondent for the IZVESTIA newspaper writing from Nicosia. The Cypriots are looking for answers to this mutual problem day in, day out. "If two Cypriots get together, they produce a new plan to solve the problem," said a Western journalist with whom IZVESTIA had a conversation. This was not a very good joke, however. Most of the Cypriots are convinced that first and foremost this is a matter of reconciliation and unity of action of all the democratic and patriotic forces of the country, a full use of the good services of the UN Secretary-General, and unwavering implementation of the UN resolutions. A Cyprus settlement could be facilitated by a representative international conference on Cyprus sponsored by the United Nations as was in the past suggested by the Soviet Union. The most important thing, as is unanimously confirmed by all the Cypriots, is that the aim of these efforts should be preservation of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, and territorially integrated state free from any foreign military presence, a state which could pursue a nonalignment policy.

Integration in action

The initial interaction of the CMEA countries in the development of agriculture and the food industry under its weighty contribution to the fact that in 1980-83 the general production of agricultural produce in the countries of the Community increased nearly 17 times, writes the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA newspaper.

Immediately in 1983, according to preliminary data, the CMEA countries produced agricultural grass produce in comparison with the previous year by thirty per cent more, and the average annual amount of it in 1980-83 exceeded the level of the average annual production for 1970-80 also by three per cent. And this despite the fact that in 1983 the drought in the spring and summer in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania dealt much harm to their agricultural production.

Now integration, production and scientific and technological cooperation embrace all the three spheres of the agro-industrial complex of the countries—members of the CMEA and its infrastructure.

WHY THEY PERSECUTE LEONARD PELTIER

A few years ago the following figures were cited at a session of the UN Human Rights Commission: every year up to 18 thousand hectares of land are confiscated from the American Indians resident in reservations; more than 75 per cent of the American Indians suffer from permanent malnutrition and diseases caused by it; every third baby dies soon after its birth; the average life expectancy of the Indians is 44 years; in some reservations 70-90 per cent of the Indians are illiterate; the American Indians have access only to five-year education at school. These facts are cited by the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper in a story dealing with the fate of American Indian, Leonard Peltier.

L. Peltier was a consistent defender of the rights and interests of American Indians, the paper stresses. It was precisely for this that he was eventually put into jail and received a double sentence of life imprisonment. Today the progressive public of the entire world comes out in his defence.

But Washington, which is so fond of high-flown empty phrases, won't listen to all protests against the brutal treatment of the courageous man.

UN demographic figures

The annual US-sponsored report, entitled "State of World Population, 1984", has recently revealed new demographic facts.

According to the UN, the industrialized countries feature an average life span of 73 years, while the developing countries only 62 years.

The main death reasons in the developed countries are cardiovascular disorders (48 per cent) and malignant tumours (19 per cent); the UN Yearbook says.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

LANA GOGOBERIDZE

I am fully aware that it is virtually impossible for the cinema to have a practical impact on the minds and hearts of viewers. But if it so happens that a film manages to make a man question his life-style or if it makes him want to compare even a minute portion of what he sees on the screen to what he experiences in real life—this can be considered a victory. So says Georgian film director, Lana Gogoberidze, who has quite a few victories at this description to her credit: "The Sun", "When the Sun is Behind the Mountains", "Several Interviews on Personal Problems", etc.

It was as a 24-year-old postgraduate at the department of philology at Tbilisi University, while working on her thesis on the American poet, Walt Whitman, that Lana decided to give her life to cinema. Though many people tried to dissuade her, Lana insisted on going to Moscow where she hoped to enter the department of film directing at the All-Union Institute for Cinematography.

An exception was made for Lana who was admitted straight into the third year of the Institute of the Institute's professors, film director Sergei Gerasimov, and the actress Tamara Makarova. They invited the young Georgian woman to join their studio. Despite a heavy study schedule, Lana found time to complete her thesis. Thus the would-be film director gave yet another display of her will power—a vital requirement for her chosen profession.

Lana shot two documentaries while studying at the institute. Yet though they were more than successful, Gogoberidze was eventually to turn to a different genre—feature films.

Right from the very start, Lana's theme in the cinema was "Woman and Time". The fate of woman was the subject of her first feature, "Under the Same Sky", about three Georgian women who lived at different times. It was in these three stories, saturated with real drama, that Gogoberidze was to establish the basic artistic principles which would later determine in one way or another the special character of her films.

Mao's responsibility to life—this is the main idea that is present in every film by Gogoberidze. It is a many-layered concept incorporating responsibility to the people, to history, to one's self. In "The Borderline", a film which tells the story of the difficulties experienced by the hero—a young theatre director—in putting on his first production, Gogoberidze studies the serious moral problem of talent and compromise.



The 20th century has resulted in major changes in a woman's outlook, says Gogoberidze. She now feels herself to be master of her own destiny, capable of solving independently her relations with life. But I do not claim that there are only positive sides to this factor: there is a lot of conflict at home... I thought about all this while shooting my film, "Several Interviews on Personal Problems".

At first appearance this is a love drama: a husband, tired of his wife's permanent business-like manner, of her journalistic work, leaves his family for a charming young girl who is content with simple earthly joys. But the essence of the film goes much wider and deeper, involving thousands of other destinies and dramas. In the course of her job as a journalist Soloko, the heroine, meets all kinds of women. They are utterly different from one another, yet in each woman, Soloko sees and hears echoes of her own story, joys and defeats.

The film won wide acclaim both in the USSR (State Prize of the USSR, and main prize at the All-Union Film Festival) and abroad (Grand Prix at San Remo).

Gogoberidze's latest film, "A Day That Was Longer Than Night", continues the story of Woman and Time. Once again viewers are brought into contact with a strong, full-blooded character, someone who sincerely feels his responsibility to people, to his country, to the future.

BALLET CONTEST

Helsinki is the venue for the International Ballet Contest sponsored by the Finnish Branch of UNESCO's International Theatre Institute and by the union of ballet dancers of Finland.

There are more than seventy ballet dancers from nearly twenty countries (including the Soviet Union) taking part. The famous Soviet ballet school is represented by dancers from Moscow, Krasnoyarsk, Perm and

Donetsk. Most of them are laureates and winners of the recent All-Union Ballet Dancers Contest, held in Moscow. The representative and authoritative jury at the Helsinki contest is headed by Yuri Gligorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi Theatre.

This is the fifth contest, the first one being held in the Bulgarian city of Varna in 1964. It is organized in three rounds.

APPLAUSE FOR BERYOZKA ENSEMBLE

The Beryozka Dance Ensemble has recently returned from a concert tour of the countries of Latin America.

We are happy to be home again, said the leader of the Ensemble People's Artists of the RSFSR M. Koltsova during a meeting with press at the airport. We were on tour, representing the Soviet arts, for nearly two months and we can say that without false modesty the collective coped successfully with this responsible mission.

Since it was founded, the Ensemble has given performances in over 65 states. Its recent tour took it to Peru, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil. All performances were "sold out" and in the Brazilian city of Recife, the Soviet dancers were accorded the honour of opening a new theatre.

Flowers, applause, and thunderous ovations accompanied us throughout our tour, M. Koltsova continued. Local press, radio and television noted that the Ensemble's vivid, packed programme provided a good illustration of the beauty of the Russian land, its talented people, and of the richness and generosity of the Russian soul.



These two portraits—as all of ballerina Maya Plisetskaya by Artur Fomkin, and a sculptural study of poetess Anna Akhmatova by Lyudmila Kremneva, were displayed at an exhibition of works by these two artists at the Central Artists Club, on Moscow's Krymskaya Embankment. Other items on view were landscapes, still-life studies, and sculptural compositions.



BUSINESS

Balanced trade turnover

At the Moscow Centre for International Trade, the Dutch state firm DSM has held a seminar on use of plastic parts and certain polymers in auto-making. The meeting with Soviet experts was arranged by the private commercial firm Lubimex Holland with sponsorship of Sovintext.

Lubimex representing the interests of the DSM was set up 11 years ago specifically for trade with the USSR. MNI was sold by Herman Lubbe, the firm's managing director. It represents here about 22.25 Dutch, West German and US firms. Our annual trade turnover is constantly growing reaching now 25-30 million roubles per year. It is completely balanced, half of it being export to the USSR, the other half representing import from the USSR. Our deliveries are mainly linked to chemical industry, as well as to machine-tool building, etc.

In addition to this, Lubimex represents in the Benelux countries the Soviet Soyuzkhimexport and sells Soviet polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, and other chemicals. The high quality of these materials allows them to meet the competition in the Western market.

The firm's office that was opened in Moscow two years ago is a great asset in expanding out cooperation, stressed Herman Lubbe. It arranges seminars, business meetings and talks. Scientific technical contacts have been arranged with the Ministry of Chemical Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR and other organizations. Viktor VEKIN

25 YEARS OF BUSINESS RELATIONS

During its 25 years of activity on the Soviet market Romains Fielding Enterprises has supplied to the USSR various types of equipment to a total cost of over 100 million dollars. MNI was sold by Romains Fielding, President of this US trading firm. It deals with Metallurgimport, Avtopromimport, Machinimport, and other organizations.

The firm started out on the Soviet market with a specialized exhibition. This was followed by two others in 1963 and 1966. All the equipment displayed was later bought by Soviet organizations.

Romains Fielding has been representing American Laundry Machinery Industries in the USSR since 1958, as well as 90 per cent of all the main US manufacturers of equipment for laundries, dry cleaning establishments and shoe-repair workshops.

Recently Romains Fielding has helped to promote other US firms on the Soviet market. As a result advanced technology systems and components, ball bearings, equipment for agricultural production, plus electrical equipment components for hydraulic equipment and instruments for industrial testing have been delivered to the USSR.

Kurt Mitterfeller: growing deliveries to the USSR

At the Moscow Centre for International Trade, the American firm, Hankison has given a symposium on the systems for preparing and drying up the air used at compressor stations, in pneumatic systems and in automatic machines. The symposium was sponsored by the West German trading firm of Kurt Mitterfeller, which specializes in selling instruments for scientific and technical purposes to the Soviet Union.

On the Soviet market our firm which was set up ten years ago represents the interests of ten firms, mostly West German, an MNI correspondent was told by its proprietor Kurt Mitterfeller.

The American firm of Hankison is our new partner. This has been its first opportunity to show its products to Soviet specialists. At present, the Soviet Union has organized its own production of powerful compressors, and Hankison believes that it is time it appeared on the Soviet market. Earlier Kurt Mitterfeller took part in the construction of major projects in the Soviet Union. Through its mediation this country bought from Britain X-ray installations for checking welded seams at the construction of the East-West gas pipeline from Urengoi via Pomorye to Uzhgorod. It has also delivered automatic sample probes and equipment for analyses at the ore enrichment complex in Kostanbul. The Soviet PTO Machinimport has bought installations for the thermal treatment of gas pipes, and the Technobexport—machines for preparing samples.

In Moscow was held a meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav—Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Discussed were the problems connected with the fulfilment of agreements which are contained in the Guidelines for the Realization of the Long-Term Programme for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Until the year 1990, and also the course of the consultations between the planning and foreign-trade organs over the development of cooperation in the forthcoming five-year period. With this special attention was paid to the questions of the development of the production cooperation in the leading branches of the machine-building industry, and also cooperation in the area of the agro-industrial complex.

Water temperatures are as follows: at Black Sea coast resorts in the Caucasus—20°-23°C; in the Crimea, 20°-21°C; in the Sea of Azov, 21°-23°C; and in the Baltic Sea—19°-12°C.

The participants include world champions and world record-holders, winners of international competitions, as well as budding young cyclists.

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Contacts and contracts

© In Gdansk, the Permanent CMEA Commission on the Cooperation in Electrical Power has held its meeting to discuss the prospects for the development of the electrical power generating within the CMEA Joint Energy System until the year 2000. The delegates have discussed further possibilities for interaction between the energy systems, and examined the problems of the construction in the CMEA countries of 1,000 megawatt nuclear power projects.

© The First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers G. Aiyev has received the Minister of Transport and Water Economy of the Netherlands, N. Smil Kroes in the Kremlin. In the ensuing conversation which was held in a business-like and constructive atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands, including transport. Both sides confirmed their willingness to continue to develop mutually beneficial Soviet-Dutch links in the interests of strengthening security and peace in Europe.

© The 7th International Conference of the CMEA Member-Countries and Yugoslavia on the automation of production processes and management in the ferrous industry, held in Bucharest, discussed the uses of modern systems and means of computer engineering—micro-processors and minicomputers to control metallurgical processes, plants and production, as well as know-how in the utilization of robots to save power resources, raw materials and improve working conditions.

The signing coincided with the arrival in Moscow of a large delegation of Indonesian businessmen who had talks with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations. The visit not only resulted in new contacts but yielded concrete results. Raznoimport and the ABAD company concluded a contract for Indonesian deliveries to the USSR.

The new agreement, noted Sukamandani Glosardjono, will help given up the trade between our two countries. This refers in part to possibilities of exporting to the USSR products manufactured by small Indonesian enterprises. Soviet orders would help us increase employment which is a big problem for us now.

Our cooperation plans include exchange with business delegations and acquainting each other with the other side's export possibilities. Our Chamber would like to open an office in Moscow in order to make regular our mutual contacts.

The agreement, stressed Yevgeny Plovranov, puts our cooperation on a sound long-term basis. This is not only a way towards wider trade but also a way towards drawing closer together our two peoples.

Ernest POLIVANNY

SPECIALIZED FIRMS

INCORPORATED IN V/O NOVOEXPORT:

NOVOPROM Firm — exports secondary processable materials and production wastes: waste paper, textile waste and waste of synthetic and chemical fibres, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy waste, petrochemical and oil-refining waste, plastic and polymer resin waste, rubber-containing waste and other kinds of reprocessable materials and production waste of various industries of the USSR.

NOVOBALI Firm — exports peat and peat products, wooden articles for industrial and household uses, gardeners' goods for amateur fishing and camping, pleasure and sport rowboats, canvas boats, model-making and do-it-yourself kits.

KOVRY Firm — exports and imports carpets and like articles.

SADKO Firm — exports and imports handicraft articles, artistic porcelain items, bijouterie and antiques.

V/O NOVOEXPORT
2, ul. Tsvetkova 103000 Moscow, USSR.

Telex 411254; 411255 NOVEN SU
Tel. 245-06-90; 205-07-23; 205-49-16; 205-77-88.



On a long-term basis

Yevgeny Plovranov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Sukamandani Glosardjono, President of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, have signed in Moscow a long-term cooperation agreement.

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BOOKS BELONGING TO VOLTAIRE

Over 60 old volumes belonging to Voltaire have been discovered by researchers at the Saltikov-Shchedrin Public Library in Leningrad. The distinguished philosopher's notes made on the margins of many pages give the books a unique value.

Of special interest is the poem "The Freed Jerusalem" by the 18th-century Italian poet Tommaso Tasso. The distinguished philosopher's notes made on the margins of many pages give the books a unique value.

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'Ergyron' means the dawn



"Ergyron", the State Chukchi and Eskimo Song and Dance Ensemble, was set up 18 years ago. Today it is known not only in this country, but also abroad.

This company of professionals was originally formed from members of amateur groups—children of reindeer-herders, hunters and fishermen. Singing and dancing, the unique, centuries-old art of the Northern peoples, makes up the backbone of the ensemble's repertoire: among the items in its latest gala programme, "The Northern Song", are colourful wedding scenes, ancient hunting and fishing rites, games and dancing to the rattle of tambourines.

The programme breaks new ground in a number of ways. It includes, for instance, a one-act ballet based on Chukchi and Eskimo fairy tales. This first national ballet represents a major landmark in the ensemble's history.

Artist's Afghan diary

Artist Tair Salakhov who visited Afghanistan is preparing for publication an art album called "Afghan Diary". The pages of the future album, lying on his working table, look like stills from a newsworld showing the life and struggle of the Afghan

people, as they defend the gains of the revolution. I saw with my own eyes, that a bloody cruel war was being waged though no war has been declared, says the artist. I succeeded in seeing Afghanistan which is not only fighting but

also building a new life and culture. I realized that it was not so simple for a formerly backward country to rise to the heights of social and economic progress. In my work I try to convey the soul of the people whose endurance can not but arouse respect.

WHAT'S ON?

July 7-9

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 7, 8, 9 — Variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Byelorussian Opera and Ballet Theatre: 7 — Glebov, "Thyl Ulenspiegel" (ballet), 8 — Semenyakova, "The New Land" (opera), 9 — Orif, "Carmen burlesque" (ballet), and a concert by the ballet dancers.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 7 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 8 — Ziv, "Mediators Artists", 9 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Mayakovsky Theatre (19 Herzen St). 7—Borovik, "Agent 00", 9 — Volodkin, "Lizard".

FILMS

The Accusation (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR).

A social drama about the tragic consequences of irresponsibility and negligence. Cinema: "Plamya" (I. Ploshchad, Vosstaniya), Metro, Barikadnaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetsky Most St). "Russian Souvenir", an exhibition of paintings, drawings, sculpture, and items in the decorative and applied arts by Moscow artists. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro: Kuznetsky Most.

Central Artists Club (10 Krymskaya Embankment). 7 — Exhibition of ceramic work and exhibition of drawings by G. Kozlov, easel drawings by G. Kozlov, and I. Krolle from Latvia. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Park Kultury. Trolleybus: 8, 10.

Central Concert Hall (I. Ploshchad, Vosstaniya). 7 — Concert by the vocal ensemble "Vostok".

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CIRCUS

Cycling Track at Krylatokoye (Metro Molodogzhnyaya, bus 229). 8 and 9 — USSR men's championship. On July 8, at 11 a.m.; on 9 at 5 p.m.

The participants include world champions and world record-holders, winners of international competitions, as well as budding young cyclists.

SPORTS

Football. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Chertanovskaya St). 7 — USSR championship (1st league). Moscow

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Lokomotiv vs Dushanbe Pamir. 6 p.m.

Though separated in geographical terms by a considerable distance (4,688 km divide Moscow from Dushanbe) these two teams occupy adjacent places (6th and 7th respectively) on the tournament table.

SKATING. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 7 and 8 — Mass skating sessions. On July 7, at 2 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; on 8, at 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St).

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Intourist news

SAFI Tour: newcower to Soviet market

A two-year agreement was recently signed in Moscow between Intourist and the Italian travel agency, SAFI Tour, a newcomer to the Soviet market, which will arrange individual and group travel.

Tourist exchange between the

Philately

In memory of Maurice Bishop

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp to mark the 40th anniversary since the birth of the Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, who died in 1983 at the hands of the agencies of the Grenada revolution.

